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Today's Weather Forecast — PARIS: Partly cloudy, possible showers. Temp. 55-65 (18-21). Yesterday's temp. 54-65 (18-21). LONDON: Partly cloudy. Temp. 55-65 (18-21). TEMPEST: Moderate. Yesterday's temp. 54-65 (18-21). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Partly cloudy. Temp. 54-65 (18-21). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 54-65 (18-21). Yesterday's temp. 54-65 (18-21). ADDITIONAL WEATHER — PAGE 2

27,925

Established 1887

Nixon Staff Chief Said to Be Tied to Secret Fund

Haldeman Cited As 5th Figure in GOP Sabotage

By Robert Woodward and Carl Bernstein

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (WP). — R. Haldeman, President's White House chief of staff, was one of five high-ranking presidential associates authorized to approve payments from secret campaign cash fund, according to federal investigators accounts of testimony before Watergate grand jury.

The secret fund, which at times

reached \$700,000, was uncovered

in the FBI's Watergate bug

investigation. It financed

spying and sabotage campaign

against Democratic presidential

candidates that was conceived by

the Nixon aides, according to

federal investigators.

Mr. Haldeman, 47, is considered

man closest to Mr. Nixon in

White House and the primary

target of his re-election cam-

paign. He began his political as-

scent with the President in

1968 as an advanced man for Mr.

on's vice-presidential cam-

aign.

Former yesterday of the in-

formation obtained by The Wash-

ington Post, Mr. Haldeman issued

following statement through

White House Press Office:

"Our inquiry is based on mis-

information because the reference

to Mr. Haldeman is untrue."

Mr. Haldeman and Gerald L.

oren, the deputy White House

secretary, refused to elabor-

ate on the statement.

According to the testimony,

they were authorized to approve pay-

ments from the fund, all of them

being Mr. Nixon's closest con-

fidants and all named in previous

tests by The Post: are

former Attorney General John

Mitchell, who resigned as Mr.

on's campaign manager on

July 1; former Secretary of Com-

merce Maurice C. Stans, the

name chairman of the Nixon

election campaign; Jeb Stuart

Crusier, a former White House

assistant to Mr. Haldeman and

a deputy director of Mr. Nixon's

election campaign; and Herbert

Kalmback, the President's

sonal lawyer who, until April 7,

acted as associate finance chair-

man of the campaign.

The Post has been told that all

of the men named in testimony to

grand jury by Hugh W. Sloan

the former treasurer of the

on campaign. Sources close

to investigation said they had

signed, independently of Mr.

in, that the five men had

control of the fund.

It was learned that all five

had been questioned by the

about disbursements from

fund, which was kept in a

in Mr. Stans's office.

among the persons who received

payments from the secret

Mr. Sloan is known to have

the grand jury, was G. Gor-

Liddy, one of the seven men

on charges of conspiracy to

to eavesdrop on the Demo-

cratic headquarters inside the

ergete.

R. Liddy, a former White

published on Page 2, Col. 3)

Herald



Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1972

Austria	8 S.	Lebanon	90 P.
Belgium	225 D.F.	Morocco	1,750 Dr.
Bulgaria	225 D.F.	Netherlands	1 Flor.
Bira (1962)	225 D.F.	Norway	225 D.F.
Finland	1,200 F.M.	Portugal	225 D.F.
France	1,200 F.M.	Spain	18 Pes.
Germany	1,200 F.M.	Sweden	1,750 T.S.
Great Britain	10 P.	Switzerland	1,200 S.F.R.
Greece	10 P.	U.S.	250 Lira
India	10 P.	Turkey	1,750 T.S.
Iran	250 Lira	U.S. Military	50,000
Iraq	250 Lira	Yugoslavia	6 D.
Israel	1,200 Lira		

Established 1887

But Talks Still Precarious

U.S. Expects a Truce Within 2 to 6 Weeks

By Max Frankel

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (NYT). — American officials now believe that only a supreme act of folly in Saigon or Hanoi will prevent an IndoChinese cease-fire in the next few weeks, perhaps even before election day, Nov. 7.

The negotiations still are described as precarious and President Nguyen Van Thieu did not authorize Henry A. Kissinger to arrange the final details. But the South Vietnamese leader is believed here to have no logical alternative and his public position is thought to be mostly preparation for a final sequestration.

As now planned here by many agencies of government, the cease-fire will provide for a military standstill in South Vietnam, carving up that country into disconnected regions under rival administrations.

The major portion of the country and all population centers would be administered by Mr. Thieu and his forces as now deployed. Minor portions of territory and population would be officially recognized as the preserve of the Viet Cong, backed by about 145,000 North Vietnamese troops.

The cease-fire would clear the way for an end of all American bombing, the withdrawal of all American troops, including military advisers and a prisoner exchange.

New Political Order

Various mixed political committees would be expected to work out a new political order, constitution and the election of a national legislature, but these arrangements would be designed to reflect the strength of the rival forces. Intense political competition, as well as strenuous "police" actions and guerrilla activities, are expected to continue.

North Vietnam is being pressed by the Nixon administration to promise no further reinforcements of its troops in South Vietnam, whose presence there remains unacknowledged. American air forces would remain in Thailand and on ships in the region to threaten retaliation in case of a massive violation.

The United States and North Vietnam also would work out rules to govern future air shipments to South Vietnam. No details are available here on this feature, but it is assumed that Washington, Peking and Moscow will stand behind the rules to deprive both parts of Vietnam of a major aggressive capability.

A structure of international supervision of the cease-fire and neutral adjudication of political disputes would be envisaged in the settlement. But President Nixon and his aides are said to be relying basically on what they perceive to be Hanoi's decision to shift the contest for South Vietnam from the military to a political arena.

There are varying estimates in Washington of how quickly all the remaining details could be worked out and how long Mr. Thieu might hold back to delay the cease-fire. He is said to have been slow in preparing his forces for a standstill.

Mr. Kissinger is expected to make at least one more contact with North Vietnam's principal negotiator, Le Duc Tho, in Paris, and perhaps one more journey to Saigon. But a final accord within

two weeks is not ruled out. Officials who expect a delay mention a period of perhaps six weeks.

Mr. Nixon, feeling confident of re-election on Nov. 7, is said to be insisting that the election was irrelevant, justifying neither haste nor delay.

No one in a responsible position

here is prepared to say that a settlement is assured, but that is the tone of most conversations among officials. They see no issue that would cause Hanoi to freeze up or reverse its acceptance of the basic outline developed by Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Tho. In view

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



VIETNAM (CONT'D) — Carrying their hasty gathered belongings, villagers scurry along a highway to avoid the fighting that has engulfed their hamlet. The picture, which could have been taken any time during the last decade, was actually taken earlier this week during fighting along Highway 13, north of Saigon.

Mail Bombs Hurt 7 in Arab Cities; Israelis Detect a Letter for Nixon

BEIRUT, Oct. 25 (UPI). — Four

"letter bombs" have exploded in

three Arab capitals during the

last 24 hours, wounding two Pal-

estinian guerrilla leaders as

well as five other persons, Arab news-

reports said.

A fifth bomb, addressed to

Farouk Kaddoumi, a leader of the

al-Patah guerrilla group, was de-

tected and defused in Cairo.

Three of the parcels had been

mailed from Belgrade, the reports

said.

In Tel Aviv, Israeli security

forces found bombs today in ordi-

nary light blue airmail enve-

lopes addressed to President

Nixon, Secretary of State William

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Malvin R. Laird, police and other sources said.

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In Belgrade, a parcel exploded in

the registered mail department of

the main post office, injuring a

postal clerk, police sources said.

Shortly afterward, a letter post-

ally exploded in the hands of a secretary at the Universal

Trading Co., wounding her and an office boy, the sources said.

The letter was addressed to

Raoul Nader, Palestinian co-

owner

Link Seen to Trade Pact

Russia Apparently Keeps Tax; Exempts Jews for Present

MOSCOW, Oct. 25 (UPI)—The Soviet Union is perpetuating uncertainty about the status of its controversial emigration tax despite the fact that almost all of the 190 Jewish families who have been authorized visas in the last week have been exempted from paying it.

Jewish activists and some diplomats believe that Moscow intends to keep the tax in existence and will grant exemptions only so long as it is necessary to promote approval of the new Soviet-American trade agreement.

Stolen Trawler Is Located Off Danish Coast

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 25 (UPI)—Ship's cook Jorgen Christiansen beat Force 8 gales and sailed a 12-ton trawler from Aberdeen, Scotland, to Denmark, despite his total ignorance of navigation.

The Danish shipping radio station Blaavand said today it had got a bearing on the trawler from Nordkapp off the west coast of Jutland and had asked other fishing vessels to go to its assistance.

Mr. Christiansen, 28, headed out to sea on Sunday without knowing how to navigate or use a radio and left his captain and other members of the crew stranded in Aberdeen.

"The cook appears to be quite calm and in control," said radio officials after talking with the ship.

Blaavand said that although Mr. Christiansen did not know how to use a ship's radio they had picked up a call from the Nordkapp and managed to hold it long enough to get a bearing with the help of West German and Norwegian radio stations.

Talks Between 2 Germanys Said to Enter Decisive Phase

BONN, Oct. 25 (AP)—Talks on ending cold-war hostility within Germany went into an apparently critical, decisive phase today, with the outcome likely to affect Chancellor Willy Brandt's re-election chances.

Negotiations for West Germany and East Germany abruptly interrupted treaty talks after much for two hours of urgent consultations with their own governments. They later resumed the talks.

The temporary break, termed a "pause for thought" by informed sources, was seen as a signal that the talks on normalizing relations between the two Germanys were approaching a climax. Success or failure was expected to be attained in a few days.

However, at the end of today's round of talks East German State Secretary Michael Kohl said that he did not think the treaty would be completed tomorrow.

Asked how much longer the negotiations would last, Mr. Kohl said, "That's something one couldn't say even with the best intentions."

Today's session was the second day of a three-day round of talks at Mr. Brandt's Chancellery, between his state secretary, Egon Bahr, and Mr. Kohl. Before the talks, Mr. Bahr conferred with the U.S. British and French ambassadors.

Separate Talks

These three, plus the Soviet ambassador, will meet in West Berlin tomorrow to continue separate but related talks on the legal basis for the expected entry next year of the two Germanys into the United Nations.

UN membership for East Germany would mean recognition by about 130 nations. The West disputes East Germany's claims to full independence and wants to undercut this claim by a four-

N. Yemen Leader in Cairo

CAIRO, Oct. 25 (Reuters)—Premier Mohamed el-Aini of the (North) Yemen Arab Republic arrived here from Sanaa today for talks with his south Yemeni counterpart on a pact of unity between their disputing countries.



HURRICANE BEBE—Death-dealing winds sweep across a hamlet outside Suva in the Fiji Islands. The government last night put the number of people killed in the storm at 13, with thousands made homeless and living in refugee centers.

Nixon Aide Said to Be Tied to Fund

(Continued from Page 1)
House aide and former finance counsel of the Nixon re-election committee, withdrew \$50,000, according to investigators.

In addition, investigators have said the fund was used to pay for the activities of Donald H. Segretti, identified by federal officials as an agent provocateur allegedly hired by White House aides to disrupt and damage the campaigns of Democratic presidential candidates.

Expenditures of hundreds of thousands of dollars—all approved by either Messrs. Haldeman, Stans, Mitchell, Magruder or Kalmbach—were made from the secret fund to pay for an extensive undercover campaign aimed at disrupting individual Democratic candidates, according to federal investigators.

The only record of the fund was a single sheet of lined yellow ledger paper on which were listed the names of about 15 persons who withdrew money from it, alongside a running total of their withdrawals, The Post learned.

That list was destroyed by a Nixon campaign official after five men were arrested inside the Democrats' Watergate headquarters here on June 17.

When the question of the fund was first raised, a Nixon campaign spokesman said that "there have been and are cash funds in this committee used for various legitimate purposes such as reimbursements for expenditures or advances on travel."

"However," the same spokesman said in mid-September, "no one employed by this committee at this time has used any funds for purposes that were illegal or improper."

One Nixon committee official said the secret fund was in part

used for legal entertainment and travel expenses that might prove embarrassing if made public.

Yesterday, Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst said that the Justice Department has no "credible evidence" that any federal laws were violated during

alleged acts of political sabotage by operatives of the Nixon campaign.

He added that no special investigation of the reported sabotage is now under way and that such a probe does not appear to be warranted.

White House Denounces Post For 'Secret Fund' Charges

(Continued from Page 1)
insisted that he had been informed that no such secret fund ever existed.

General Accounting Office investigators have reported that, earlier in the year, the Nixon campaign organization maintained a cash fund of amounts up to \$700,000 that was kept in a safe in the office of former Secretary of Commerce Maurice C. Stans, now finance chairman of the Nixon re-election campaign.

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U.S. Expects Truce in 2-6 Weeks

(Continued from Page 1)
of Mr. Nixon's belief that the bargain would give Mr. Thieu a good chance of winning political control over much of South Vietnam, they see no way in which the South Vietnamese leader can long delay acceptance.

Mr. Thieu did not hide his disappointment and reluctance from Mr. Kissinger and other high-level Washington emissaries last week. He held out for continued military action to regain the territory and population (estimated at more than one million) over which he lost firm control during the hard fighting this year.

He was also unconvinced by the idea of ceding sovereignty over various portions of South Vietnam to the Viet Cong and continuing his "pacification" efforts in contested regions that are not securely controlled by either side.

But the word is spreading here that the American emissaries gave him little comfort. They pointed out that North Vietnamese troops in South Vietnam and in border regions of Cambodia—now estimated to number 145,000—had been worn down, battered and depleted in the fighting. The enemy would be no easier to handle, the Americans argued, after another season of resupply and infiltration from the North.

Hanoi's willingness to let Mr. Thieu administer the territories now under his control was held up to him by the visiting Americans as the critical concession. He could never be assured long-term political success, the Americans argued, no matter how long the fighting continues. Mr. Nixon promised him a reasonable chance to avoid a Communist takeover, he was reminded, and that chance was now at hand.

How much pressure was implied or overtly threatened in these discussions is not known. It appears to have been made plain that Mr. Nixon will not expand another year of military effort and division within the United States to enhance Saigon's territorial or population control by a few percentage points.

Moreover, the Americans are said to have expressed the view that Hanoi will never end a war to which it has committed so much without at least some hope—no matter how modest—that its Southern allies could gradually gain political influence.

Directly or indirectly, therefore, the U.S. team in Saigon appears to have threatened a public offer of aid to him if he resists too long. In either case, he probably

would suffer irreparable political damage in his own country from such a breach.

The statement by Premier Pham Van Dong of North Vietnam that "Thieu has been overtaken by events" apparently had the intended effect of complicating Washington's dealing with Mr. Thieu. The Americans are said to have argued that for them becoming irrelevant Mr. Thieu stood to inherit the larger slice of power from a settlement.

For internal reasons, as well as for psychological pressure on Saigon, the men in Hanoi are expected to celebrate their "victory" in the impending bargain. Mr. Thieu was advised to do likewise and to show confidence in what they suspect Mr. Thieu regards largely to claim a negotiating success when the final settlement is proclaimed.

A divergence in the war of the United States and Mr. Thieu's government is now well acknowledged here. Mr. Thieu said to want total victory over adversary and unchallengeable control over every inch of North Vietnam. The American object is described as an end of fighting on honorable terms meaning no more than that Hanoi cannot impose a demand on Saigon by force.

French officials, who now consider themselves well informed on the recent Vietnam diplomacy, understand that the United States has undertaken to make sure that Saigon accedes the agreement.

They contend that Mr. Thieu and his top French officials in their estimate of how successful the United States will be in hurrying Mr. Thieu's approval and, therefore, how soon the accord can be put into effect.

A flurry of comment from Hanoi and the Viet Cong, who charged that "the Nixon administration does not want peace," appeared to rebut French assertions of progress.

But the Communist statements, focusing on what was called American responsibility for Mr. Thieu, were taken here as an attempt to intensify pressure on Washington rather than a signal that diplomacy had failed.

New Members

With regard to the new control commission, all sides were said to have agreed that India should be dropped and France added. Canada and Poland apparently would be retained, and Britain has been proposed as a fourth member.

Some sources reported that Japan would be the fifth member, as advocated by the Laotian prime minister, Prince Souvanna Phouma, who has been in Paris. The existing commission has responsibilities in all of Indochina; the new one would presumably have supervisory tasks in Laos and Cambodia as well as in Vietnam.

But the Viet Cong spokesman, Ly Van Sau, made it clear at a press conference here that his side opposed the inclusion of Japan. He said this was because of the "role the Japanese government is playing at the present moment, a less than shining role in this war." He added that the Japanese government had "always followed the U.S. policy of aggression in South Vietnam. But the Japanese people have been on our side."

Indeed, a responsible French source said that Japan would not be included and that China would be the fifth commission member. If so it would be a dramatic reversal of recent Chinese policy against international policing bodies, but it would assure China's continuing involvement in Vietnam.

SAIGON, Oct. 25 (UPI)—The United States cut its tactical air strikes across North Vietnam even further yesterday and confined them to the southern panhandle below the 20th parallel in a temporary, partial bombing halt aimed at showing goodwill during the current critical peace negotiations, sources said today.

The second major accident aboard Seventh Fleet ship in less than a month last night killed four Americans, injured 22 and wrecked nine supersonic jets worth \$30 million. A fifth sailor was listed as missing, presumably overboard.

Communist-led forces, meanwhile, stepped up their attacks across South Vietnam. Scores of rockets hit the Da Nang Air Base, an adjoining village, a provincial capital 15 miles south of Da Nang and a provincial capital and two district towns within a 40-mile radius of Saigon.

American Killed

The shelling attacks killed one American civilian and 26 South Vietnamese and wounded 108 Vietnamese. An American civilian and a soldier were wounded in the Da Nang Air Base attack, where the American facility occurred.

The latest sea accident aboard the aircraft carrier Midway was caused by the collapse of the landing gear of an A-4 Intruder as it returned from a mission. The jet ran wild, plowing into parked aircraft and a group of crewmen on the bow of the ship. It started a small fire.

By keeping it a secret, Mr. Nixon would have avoided publicly announcing a bombing halt and being forced to stick with it as did former President Lyndon B. Johnson during the 1968 bombing halt.

B-52 strategic bombers resumed strikes against supply caches in the southern half of North Vietnam after a 24-hour diversion to targets in South Vietnam.

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SAIGON, Oct. 25 (UPI)—The commission would operate under the authority of the conference, whose major members would guarantee the peace settlement. The conference members envisaged would be those that took part in the 1962 Geneva conference on Laos, which was slightly larger than the 1954 Geneva conference on all of Indochina.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government, proclaimed by the Viet Cong, did not exist in 1962 but would be included now. The participants then were Britain, France, India, Poland, Thailand, the Soviet Union, the United States and the Indochinese states—Cambodia, Laos and North and South Vietnam.

Publicly, the French government made a veiled reference to the advancing diplomatic plane. A spokesman quoted Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann as having told the cabinet today: "The French government expresses its hope that at the moment when the perspectives of peace are growing sharp as a result of the courageous efforts of the parties involved, there will be no last-minute difficulties."

The Communists' statements from various quarters concentrated, nonetheless, on warnings that they would fight on to victory if a settlement were not reached.

There were renewed accusations that peace reports were a "political trick" by the United States designed to "dupe public opinion."

vigorous military action to deter it. Simultaneously, he ordered the preparation of plans which to proclaim control in contested areas and passed a decree threatening arrest and execution of "Communists."

The Thieu speech was read as largely a preparation for a cease-fire, despite its overall negative tone.

Viet Cong Demands

Mr. Thieu also cited Viet Cong demands that he be deposed so that his followers gain no more than equality in any future political arrangement. American officials say that their package does not involve these conditions and that fear of the Americans with

withdrawal.

In his public reaction yesterday to the American pressure, Mr. Thieu said a "serious" cease-fire would be possible only if the North Vietnamese troops are wholly withdrawn. But he acknowledged that a cease-fire without such a withdrawal was "unfortunately likely to occur and be promised."

A divergence in the war of the United States and Mr. Thieu's government is now well acknowledged here. Mr. Thieu said to want total victory over adversary and unchallengeable control over every inch of North Vietnam. The American object is described as an end of fighting on honorable terms meaning no more than that Hanoi cannot impose a demand on Saigon by force.

French officials, who now consider themselves well informed on the recent Vietnam diplomacy, understand that the United States has undertaken to make sure that Saigon accedes the agreement.

That is all that American officials familiar with the negotiations claim for the impeding settlement, but they insist no more can be expected from the United States. No amount of American military support is likely to change the situation.

They contend that if Mr. Thieu's government is successful in their million-man army plus his local police forces intact, experienced administration of control over most of the country population cannot withstand a challenge of the Viet Cong a 145,000 North Vietnamese force through a period of uneasy fire, then nothing will ever be done.

McGovern Scorned

At the same time, administration officials are contented of charges by Sen. George McGovern and other critics of war that the settlement evolving could have been achieved four years ago. Until this moment, after the major North Vietnamese offensive had been repulsed, the Americans say, Hanoi's negotiators had insisted on virtual destruction of the Thieu government—a political object that the North Vietnamese had failed to achieve militarily.

The outlines of the new His

position appear to have been

ferred Mr. Kissinger at the talks in August, but the cost of the negotiations since it has not been revealed here.

Further meetings with the

Financial Statements Show

Ixon Campaign Has Spent Twice as Much as McGovern

By Ben A. Franklin

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (NYT).—President Nixon's main national campaign organization has outspent Sen. George McGovern's by 2 to 1, official financial statements show.

A comparison does not include the period of the Democratic primary campaigns but include that of the Republicans, in which Mr. Nixon did not participate.

The Sept. 1 to Oct. 16 reporting period for which the primary financial disclosures made yesterday by both sides, the principal Nixon campaign committees reported spending \$2.2 million. The seven-week figure pushed reported re-election spending since Federal Election Campaign Act 1971 took effect on April 7 to \$4 million.

The McGovern expenses for primary campaigns were included in the senator's total for that would be \$20.6 million.

Reports disclosed gifts of than \$100,000 in recent to various Nixon committees, including \$22,000 from the Aircraft Corp.'s Good Citizenship League.

The President also received first reported contribution from an affiliate of the AFL-CIO, a \$200 gift from the COPE.

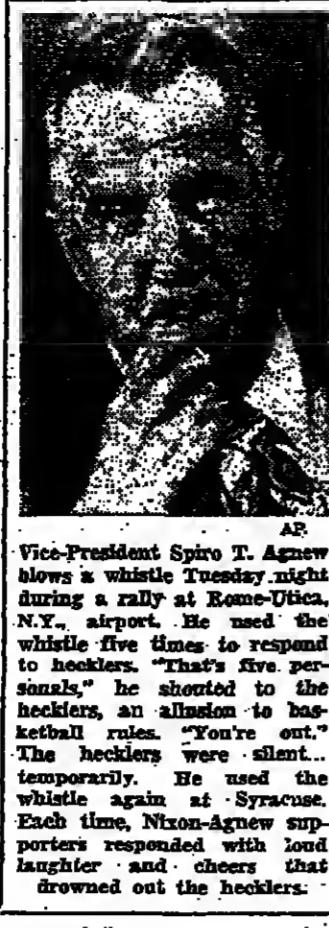
McGovern Report
McGovern's chief campaign committee said they had spent \$10 million during the Sept. 1 reporting period, pushing total since the Democratic convention in July to \$16 million, or 46 percent of the Nixon total.

Indian Bases Involved

Andreotti Chided by Kosygin U.S. Fleet's Port Rights

DAYTON, Oct. 25 (AP).—Sen. George McGovern charged yesterday that President Nixon would "destroy" his chances for a second term by rushing into a settlement of the Vietnam war after a four-year wait.

A settlement now on the terms that have been rumored, Sen. McGovern protested, would show that Mr. Nixon has kept the war going for four years "purely to



Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew blows a whistle Tuesday night during a rally at Rome-Utica, N.Y., airport. He used the whistle five times to respond to hecklers. "That's five persons," he shouted to the hecklers, an allusion to basketball rules. "You're out." The hecklers were silent temporarily. He used the whistle again at Syracuse. Each time, Nixon-Agnew supporters responded with loud laughter and cheers that drowned out the hecklers.

Group Struck From List of Subversives

Spanish Civil War Unit Wins Appeal in U.S.

By Lawrence Meyer

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (NYT).—The U.S. Court of Appeals ordered the U.S. attorney general yesterday to remove from his list of subversive organizations the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, a group of Americans who fought with the loyalty against Generalissimo Francisco Franco in the Spanish Civil War.

The unanimous decision found that continued listing of the

brigade and the veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade "cannot be tolerated" in view of the attorney general's failure to comply with earlier court rulings concerning the group's listing.

The court's decision, unless appealed, appears to bring to an end the 24-year battle by the group to resist government attempts to have it registered as a Communist-front organization.

The court declined, however, to deal with the brigade's attempt

to have the constitutionality of the list—a catalog of purportedly Communist, Fascist and subversive groups—declared unconstitutional.

Advance Seen

Leonard Boudin, one of the lawyers for the brigade, said that the decision was an "advance" but did not reach the "ultimate objective, which is to get these lists declared unconstitutional."

He said that this objective would have to be achieved through another case.

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Pompidou Aide Expected to Succeed Mansholt**Ortoli Named as French EEC Mission Chief**

PARIS, Oct. 25 (UPI)—France today named François-Xavier Ortoli, 47, a former finance minister and confidant of President Georges Pompidou, to head the French delegation on the European Economic Community Executive Commission next year.

Since it is France's turn, Mr. Ortoli is expected to be elected president of the commission early next year, for a two-year term, replacing outspoken Dutchman Sicco Mansholt.

Jean-François Deniau, 44, a present French commissioner, was

named again as the second French delegate. Mr. Deniau had been widely reported ready to leave the commission if Mr. Ortoli became the French delegation leader but finally decided to stay on. He has been a commissioner since 1967 and has been responsible for the EEC's trade negotiations, particularly with the United States. Mr. Ortoli will replace Raymond Barre, who will retire from the commission this year.

Sir Alec Toasts W. German Role In Enlarged EEC

LONDON, Oct. 25 (Reuters)—Britain said today that West Germany's partnership was central to making a success of the enlarged European Economic Community and forging a united Europe.

British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home, in a luncheon toast to visiting West German President Gustav Heinemann, said that last week's Paris Common Market summit conference had shown that the necessary political will existed to make a success of the enlarged community and to forge a united Europe.

"In this adventure, Germany's membership and Germany's partnership is central to success," Sir Alec said at the luncheon at Hampton Court here.

President Heinemann arrived here yesterday on a four-day state visit.

The French were known to be seeking two top-flight commissioners, especially since the British named two political figures, former Labor Minister George Thomson and British Ambassador to France Sir Christopher Soames to head the British delegation in Brussels. The British are rumored to be in line for the commission presidency in 1975.

Mixed Emotions

The choice of Mr. Ortoli, however, is certain to cause mixed emotions in Brussels. While he is appreciated as a man who has close relations with Mr. Pompidou, he is not a French political figure with a vast following. His reputation here is that of being both extremely orthodox and colorless.

Mr. Ortoli is perhaps best known for being French finance minister in November, 1968, when Gen. de Gaulle refused to devalue the franc, something that Mr. Pompidou was to do immediately after his election in 1969.

Mr. Ortoli also negotiated the Franco-Algerian petroleum agreements last year following the Algerian decision to nationalize French oil interests.

He will be a radical change from Mr. Mansholt, who has led the commission since March, when president Franco Maria Malfatti returned to Italian political life. Mr. Mansholt, a Socialist, created a stir this year when he first suggested that the EEC try to change its image, from that of a "mercantile" community, to one with a more human image.

Echoing Mr. Mansholt's favor-

ite theme, Mr. Pompidou said that "for the first time, the idea of recreating a specifically European civilization and way of life was not only brought up but discussed. It is important to have reached such a turning point and left behind purely materialistic preoccupations."



François-Xavier Ortoli

Mr. Ortoli will be only the fifth president since the EEC's founding. He follows West Germany's Walter Hallstein, Belgian Jean Rey, Mr. Malfatti and Mr. Mansholt.

Meanwhile, Mr. Pompidou said at today's cabinet meeting that last week's nine-nation summit meeting "fulfilled the reasonable objectives we set for it and achieved a little more." He said the nine nations had made "considerable progress" in launching a common monetary policy.

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Obituaries**Claire Windsor, 74, Starred In Numerous 'Jazz-Age' Films**

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 25 (UPI)—Claire Windsor, 74, star of silent movies who played flirty flappers in bobbed hair in the "jazz-age" films, died yesterday after suffering a heart attack.

Miss Windsor was a native of Kansas and she studied music in Seattle. She went to Hollywood to seek her fortune at the age of 19. A director pulled her out of the ranks of extras to star opposite Edmund Burns in the 1921 film "To Please One Woman," the first of her 45 feature silent-film roles.

She often played a young flirt in a cloche hat and a sequined skirt. She was a contemporary of Rudolph Valentino, Pola Negri and Charles Chaplin. From 1925 to 1927, she was married to Bert Lytell, a movie idol of the flapper generation.

Her silent films included "Souls for Sabot," "The Eternal Flame," "The Strangers' Banquet," "Captain Leah," and "Midstream." She also appeared in seven talking films. Her final movie was "The Last Act" in 1952.

In the 1930s, she toured with Al Jolson in "Wonder Bar."

In her later years, Miss Windsor turned to painting, and her works were widely exhibited.

Edwin Willis

ST. MARTINVILLE, La., Oct. 25 (AP)—Edwin Willis, 68, a former congressman who, as chairman of the former House Committee on Un-American Ac-

tivities, battled the Ku Klux Klan, died here yesterday.

After 20 years in the House, he was defeated in the 1968 campaign.

Miss Windsor was a native of Kansas and she studied music in Seattle. She went to Hollywood to seek her fortune at the age of 19. A director pulled her out of the ranks of extras to star opposite Edmund Burns in the 1921 film "To Please One Woman," the first of her 45 feature silent-film roles.

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Willis H. Rich

MENLO PARK, Calif., Oct. 25 (NYT)—Willis H. Rich, 87, a professor emeritus of biology at Stanford University who is credited with inventing the fish ladder, died Friday, the family said yesterday.

Mr. Rich was born in Galesburg, Ill., in 1885. He worked for the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries from 1914 to 1930, where he held numerous positions including chief of the Division of Scientific Inquiry. He taught at Stanford from 1930 to 1950.

His work on salmon in the Northwest Pacific led to his idea of building the fish ladders so that salmon could move upstream past dams to spawn. The ladders are step levels with water running down them which the fish can mount by jumping.

John D. Wild

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 25 (NYT)—John D. Wild, 70, professor emeritus of philosophy at Yale University and a former president of the American Philosophical Association, died yesterday.

Dr. Wild had been a Yale faculty member from 1963 until he retired in 1969.

He was noted for his work in existentialism, phenomenology and ethics.

Robert E. Spinner

NORTH CALDWELL, N.J., Oct. 25 (NYT)—Robert E. Spinner, 48, president and chairman of the board of SDA Information Sciences, a market research and data communications concern in New York, died Monday.

Mr. Spinner founded MarketScope Research Company, Inc., in 1948, and, in 1970, he formed SDA Information Sciences, Inc.

U.K. Makes Bid For Fishing Talks

LONDON, Oct. 26 (Reuters)—Britain is ready to have further talks with Iceland on restricting the number and size of British trawlers operating inside Iceland's disputed 50-mile fishing limit, a Foreign Office spokesman said today.

The spokesman said this had been discussed in previous negotiations between the two governments on the dispute and there was no reason why the subject should not be brought up again.

He was commenting on Iceland's recent statement that further talks would be futile unless Britain was ready to discuss limiting the number and size of its trawlers.

Iceland is awaiting a reply from Britain to its recent suggestion that negotiations be resumed.

Jackie Robinson Rites In NYC Tomorrow

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP)—Funeral services will be held at the Riverside Church here Friday for Jackie Robinson, who broke the color barrier in major-league baseball in 1947. Mr. Robinson, 53, died in Stamford, Conn., yesterday after an apparent heart attack.

The family suggested that, instead of sending flowers, mourners make contributions to Daytop, Inc., a rehabilitation center for narcotics addicts. The contributions may be mailed to the Jackie Robinson Contracting Corp., 560 Sylvan Ave., Englewood Cliffs, N.J. 07632.

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2^e année

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Photo: G. Sart, M. S. C. S. R. T. T. & A. G. P. C. S. S. R.

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After 9 Years of Independence

Kenyatta Boasts of Results, Varns Growing Opposition

By Charles Mohr

NAIROBI, Oct. 26 (UPI)—After almost nine years of independence, Kenya appears to set observers to be a tranquil land of relative prosperity and at stability in the poor and arid continent of Africa. Nonetheless, the government of President Jomo Kenyatta has in the recent target of unceasing vociferous and bitter criticism.

One of the critics, an assistant minister, said the other day in a statement: "May the Lord us have mercy on Kenya as we are going to the dogs!"

Just Friday the president, who is 31 and who has spent 50 years in African politics, responded, making at a mass rally marking Kenyatta Day, the 20th anniversary of his arrest by the British during the so-called Mau Mau emergency, he warned his critics not to persist in what he met their false propaganda.

The parliamentary critics are clearly motivated in part by personal frustration, maintaining that parliament is relatively impotent in contrast to a strong executive branch and civil service.

The essence of the critics' arguments is that there has been increasing concentration of wealth and power in a small élite insufficient benefits for the 11 million black citizens.

In recent weeks parliament has been debating budget requests by ministries and it has become common practice for assistant ministers as well as backbenchers to launch savage attacks on the performance of the various ministries.

A Great Day

At the rally, Mr. Kenyatta declared, "This is a great day." There was a march past the rallying stand in the brilliant African sun by smart-appearing cops of the Kenya African National Congress, traditional dancers in red and white colobus monkeyaddresses and earnest youth up.

Tumors had been widespread in Nairobi that Mr. Kenyatta might make a major announcement about the political future possibly indicating some preference for an eventual successor to his leadership or creating the post of a prime minister. He did not make any statement, but instead concentrated on answering the recent wave of complaints.

Mr. Kenyatta is a mesmeric commanding politician whose oratory is as intense as to be almost incandescent. Speaking in Kiswahili, he said it is utterly false to say that "Ujama" (the Kiswahili language word for freedom) had brought great benefits to the people.

He said that anyone who tour-

ed Yugoslavia Emigré lets Five Years in Return Visit

BELGRADE, Oct. 25 (UPI)—A U.S. citizen who emigrated to Yugoslavia 30 years ago served a five-year prison sentence today for anti-Yugoslav activities carried out in the United States, U.S. Embassy officials said.

We intend to take this matter to the Foreign Ministry to express our deep concern over the decisions of the sentencing," a U.S. official said.

He said other U.S. citizens of Yugoslav origin would have no fear of knowing whether they would be arrested if they return to Yugoslavia as tourists.

George Sodic, 54, of Chicago, sentenced by the Novi Sad Court for "criminal acts against the people and state,"

the prosecution based its case on Mr. Sodic's alleged membership in a Serbian cultural club in Chicago called "Saint Sava," in the Yugoslav government.

Sodic was granted a tour to visit Yugoslavia by Yugoslav Consulate in Chicago. He was arrested Aug. 1, soon after arriving at his birthplace, Serbian mountain village of where U.S. officials said was visiting his mother.

The respected deputy speaker



Jomo Kenyatta

In Policy Dispute With Tito

By Dan Morgan

BELGRADE, Oct. 26 (UPI)—The top two Communists in Yugoslavia's largest republic have quit in a policy dispute with President Tito. Their resignations apparently clear the way for the 80-year-old leader to carry out his plan to reduce the size of the Communist party and strengthen its influence in this diverse, multinational country.

No 'Manna From Heaven'

"Brethren, what more do you want Kenyatta to bestow on you?" he asked. "I have always warned wananchi [the masses] never to expect manna from heaven."

The big crowd, massed on a hillside in a park, laughed when he said the military equipment and construction machines that had paraded past "were not goats."

Mr. Kenyatta said critics should respect independence and the accomplishments that followed it or "otherwise they may awaken sleeping bees."

He challenged "all those members of parliament and other people who have been belittling our fruits of independence to come out of their privileged positions and nutshells and repeat their rattlings." He also called them "parasites" and suggested that they had not participated in the freedom struggle and had "licked the boots" of the white colonials.

Mr. Kenyatta's own stature is so great that he is never attacked personally and his personal popularity seems totally undiminished in Kenya. Whether his words would end the debate and acrimony in parliament was not certain, however.

Martin Shikoni, a young Assistant Minister for Home Affairs and one of the most persistent and unrestrained critics, said in parliament last week that "we will talk and talk even if we are going to be crucified."

He continued: "Some of us are young (enough) to stay in jail for another 40 years without tea or coffee and come out to find those who put us there either dead or in their very old age. Some of us, when we come out from prison, will plant maize on their graves and then eat it."

Other members laughed at his remark.

Untenable to Continue

Informed sources said that there had been several conferences recently in which senior government figures had attempted to persuade such assistant ministers that it was untenable for them to continue attacks on the government of which they were a part. Kenya is, in effect, a one-party state and all legislators are members of Mr. Kenyatta's party. However, the talk has not stopped.

The roots of resentment are varied. Although the issue is supposedly the welfare of the "people," much of the debate is intensely personal.

Members of parliament say that they, and even the cabinet, have little influence in contrast to an inner circle of presidential advisers and the civil service.

Mr. Kenyatta's government has been one of the most meticulous in the third world and has not taken foreign property without compensation.

This has given the critics opportunity to thunder—often in an openly demagogic way—that the 40,000 white and 130,000 Asian residents of Kenya control too much wealth while many blacks are jobless and poor.

They are encouraged in this course by the fact that while Kenya's economic growth has been close to the highest in Africa, it has not been able to offset population increases and reduce unemployment, housing shortages and other social problems.

Of late, however, the critics have concentrated on an African élite, which they do not name, and not members of other races.

Charge of Accusations

Earlier this month, in an impassioned debate on land policy, many members of parliament joined in an unprecedented chorus of accusations that some major figures were gaining ownership of large acreages in farms.

"The type of Kenya we are building is the type of Kenya our people do not want," said J. M. Karukui, a charismatic younger politician who probably qualifies as the spiritual leader of the informal opposition.

Mr. Sodic was granted a tour to visit Yugoslavia by Yugoslav Consulate in Chicago. He was arrested Aug. 1, soon after arriving at his birthplace, Serbian mountain village of where U.S. officials said was visiting his mother.

The respected deputy speaker

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2 Top Serbian Party Leaders Quit Posts

By Dan Morgan

BELGRADE, Oct. 26 (UPI)—The top two Communists in Yugoslavia's largest republic have quit in a policy dispute with President Tito. Their resignations apparently clear the way for the 80-year-old leader to carry out his plan to reduce the size of the Communist party and strengthen its influence in this diverse, multinational country.

no taxes by not reporting the full amount earned from rents or capitalist-type investments, while workers contribute 44 percent of their monthly pay to social security, health insurance and housing and children's funds.

More Discipline Demanded

Differences between the Serbs and President Tito over the extent to which the League of Communists should get involved in regional affairs began to emerge at least 12 months ago. At that time, President Tito started demanding more discipline from regional parties and proposed a vanguard League of Communists. The rift between the Serbs and President Tito became public 10 days ago.

Tanjug news agency said the resignations had been handed in at a Serbian Central Committee meeting Saturday.

One of the two is a former foreign minister and ambassador in Washington, Marko Nikolic, 52, who has led the Serbian Communist party since 1968. The other, Mrs. Ranka Perovic, 39, the party secretary, has been rated as the most influential woman in Yugoslav politics.

Mr. Nikolic and Mrs. Perovic have won a reputation in Serbia as economic pragmatists in a party that often has been characterized by political intrigue and assertion of Serbian hegemony in the Yugoslav Republic.

However, Yugoslav sources said

President Tito blamed the two for paying too little attention to central party authority and allowing laissez-faire economic development, which benefited enterprisers, bankers and wealthy persons as well as its remarkably placid racial atmosphere.

President Tito has given assurances that there will be no return to Stalinist ways. But he has stressed that the League of Communists cannot be decentralized.

Evidently the outbursts of nationalism in the republics in 1971 convinced him that a tight knit party was essential.

Rich and Poor

He said in a letter circulated recently that his main worry is that society could become divided into "rich and poor," but he has said he wants to keep the market economy, though with better controls, as well as the Titoist system of workers' management of factories.

The Serbian resignations followed the pattern established last December when top officials of Croatia were forced out by President Tito. Their mistake, he said, was tolerating the states' rights movement in the Croatian Republic and letting it get out of hand. Hundreds of persons were subsequently expelled from the party and dozens were tried and convicted. In the case of Serbia, however, Yugoslav officials have been telling questioners that the Serbs' main error has been lax handling of the republic's affairs, which is not a cause for trials or mass purges.

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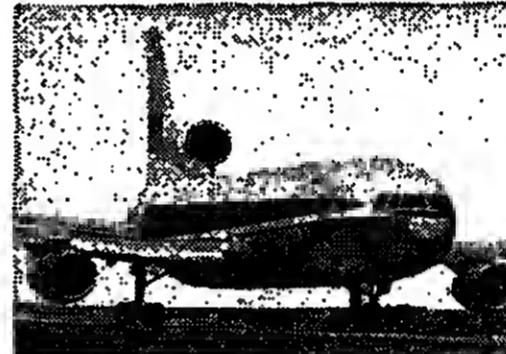
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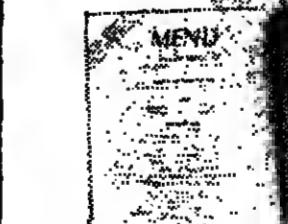


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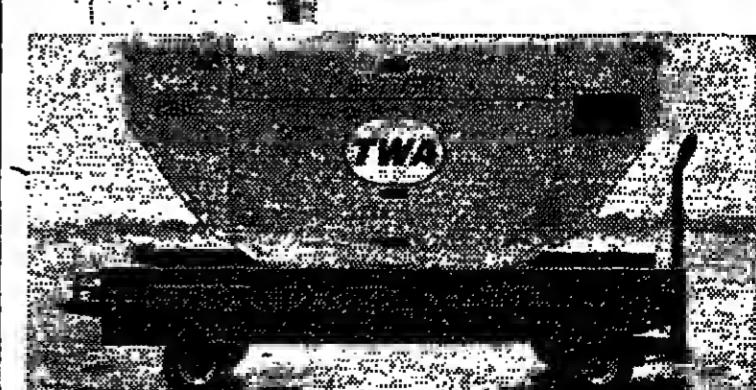


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(A nominal charge is made for movies.)



FASHION

The Chemise Comeback

By Hebe Dorsey

US, Oct. 25 (IHT).—Emanuel Ungaro, whose salon with success, scored again with a very simple idea: chemise.

question about it. The is the big story for next he said after his ready- show. Ungaro has made into the dress field with and flair. Not an easy feat because he made his as a tailor. You can Ungaro coat a mile away.

best seller is a white shantung, caught at the neck, and waist with drawstrings, sleeves have an interesting, d'raglan effect but the dress is nothing more a pure envelope.

Ungaro sums up my physics," Ungaro said. "I don't clothes should be rigid and

A woman must be free press herself too and do thing. That is why I my simplest dresses best," said, pointing to a black dress "almost an orphan really."

Ungaro's dresses have "because I find sleeveless a bit vulgar," he said.

Overcrowding at Fashion Shows in Paris Is Called 'Dangerous'

ARIS, Oct. 25 (IHT).—Overcrowding at some of the bigger ready-to-wear shows in Paris has "gone beyond the stage being a nuisance, it is dangerous," according to Women's wear Daily, the influential American trade newspaper.

WWF says that the Paris fire department is not on ball or conditions that exist—overcrowding, lack of fire, combustible plastics, indiscriminate smoking and general

shoving—would be controlled.

The newspaper cited ready-to-wear manufacturers

charlet, Hechter and Mendes as being the "worst offenders."

One correspondent, WWF said that "a fire at a charlet show would be a disaster."

In contrast, the ready-to-wear salon at the Porte de

Malles, "while crowded, is "well run and safe." Also "couturiers who show ready-to-wear have things well

hand."

Testing Americans for College

Patricia McCormack

YORK (UPI).—Before his academic year ends, a 14 million high school seniors will pay \$6.50 total of \$9.1 million for privilege of taking a three-test, the Scholastic Aptitude offered as a service of the Entrance Examination. How a student does on test helps determine his of succeeding at a particular college.

Test showing does not guarantee entrance to the Harvard, and Princeton type colleges it helps. The pressure on

nts at these testing times is

reduces. Parents may say:

Lifetime Abilities

The SAT measures abilities that the student develops over his entire lifetime. In the opinion of the trustees, vocabulary say memorization facts, or the like, can do little to raise scores.

As a result, the board suggests that a student spend his or her time on school assignments and general reading rather than on cramming. In the long run, the former will be more effective and beneficial preparation for college.

The SDQ—Student Descriptive Questionnaire—is an option at SAT time. This is not a test, rather, it gives a student an opportunity to pass on information reflecting his or her hopes, experiences and interests. At the student's request, this SDQ information is sent to the colleges and scholarship agencies designated by the student. There is no extra charge for this.

The SDQ was added to the testing program last year. College admissions officers had expressed desire to have more information than just test scores on the students who were applying.

Samples

A sample question in the student orientation booklet on the SAT shows the nature of verbal skill questions. In the subsection titled antonyms (opposites) there is this sample question:

Schism: A—majority; B—union; C—uniformity; D—conference; E—construction.

The student designates the correct answer by filling in a space on the answer sheet. The correct answer is B. The question is described as more than average difficulty.

In a recent year, I was answered correctly by 33 percent of the students. It is of more than average difficulty because C is a possibly correct answer. The answer B, however, is more correct.

The math questions are the usual Greek-sounding type—to anyone who has not been tackling math in a classroom setting. And even to some of these some of the questions might as well be Greek.

For example, there is a sketch of connected triangles. The question: In the triangles above, if AB, CD and EF are line segments, what is the sum of the measures of the marked angles? Either a student knows or is left chewing his eraser.

The questions on the SDQ are easiest. One of the questions (on parents' income) might be considered the super-snapper type. But college board spokesmen say this information is necessary when figuring qualifications for scholarships.

The test answers are recorded on a separate answer sheet rather than directly in the test book. This answer sheet is then scored by a machine.

Students often ask: Does it pay to guess about answers?

The college board answers: "Your scores on this test will be based on the number of questions you answer correctly minus a fraction of the number you answer incorrectly. Therefore, it is improbable that random or haphazard guessing will change your scores significantly."

Foreign or American students living abroad who seek information regarding application deadlines and testing dates should contact their local U.S. Embassy or the Fulbright commission in their country.

Frankfurt Buys a Painting

FRANKFURT, Oct. 24 (AP).—The city of Frankfurt has paid 750,000 marks (\$250,000) to a collector for Max Beckmann's 1918 painting, "The Synagogue." The work, showing a temple later destroyed by the Nazis, is on view in the city art museum.

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Two from Ungaro: at left, cotton; right, silk.

OPERA IN LONDON

Kubiak Fulfills Promise As Tosca at Covent Garden

By Henry Pleasant

LONDON, Oct. 25 (IHT).—Franco Zeffirelli's production of "Tosca," dating from 1964, when Maria Callas was the Tosca and Tito Gobbi the Scarpia, is back at the Royal Opera, Covent Garden, with Teresa Kubiak, a new Tosca, Jean Bonhomme, a new Cavaradossi, David Atherton, a new conductor, and Kostas Paskalis, a familiar, justly admired Scarpia.

It has always been an imposing production and, precisely on that account, a troublesome one. It tends to engulf the principal singers. In "Tosca," more than in most operas, everything should be done to focus attention upon the development and revelation of character arising from the Tosca-Scarpia encounter and confrontation. All else, even Cavaradossi as a personality, is setting and framework.

In Zeffirelli's production it is rather the other way around. Sheer as production, this "Tosca" is imaginative, ingenious and effective, but it draws attention to itself and away from the protagonists, with the mischief compounded by Renzo Mongiardino's massive, cluttered, ugly and ill-fit sets. In the present revival there is further interference from an orchestra, under Atherton, overly assertive, inflexible, and insensitive to the singers' requirements.

I cannot remember ever attending a performance of any opera with so persistent a sensation of hearing the singers—or not hearing them—through an orchestral screen. It often seemed, at last night's second performance, as though the orchestra were competing rather than supporting, and too often winning. It is a tribute to the strength, power, and resourcefulness of Kubiak, Paskalis, and Bonhomme that the drama comes over as well as it does.

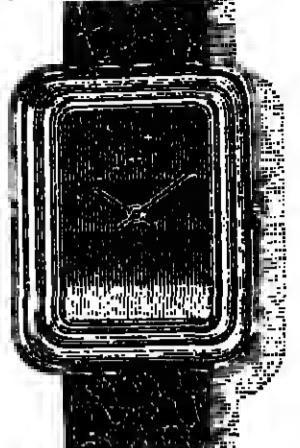
Kubiak amply fulfills the promise of last season's Madame Butterfly with a minutely studied, physically handsome and vocally radiant Tosca, surmounting even a "Visi d'arte" that was made to sound like a soprano obligato to an orchestral interlude. She has, at last, had reviews commensurate with her accomplishment.

Bonhomme, a Canadian, returning to the company after an absence of several seasons, revealed himself as a tenor to watch. It has been a long time since I have heard "E lucevan le stelle" and "O dolce mani," so mellifluously sung—and so waywardly accompanied.

The program book, by the way, includes a wonderfully informative account by Harold Rosenthal of the true story of Tosca, Scarpia and Cavaradossi from which Sardou's drama and, subsequently, Puccini's opera were drawn. If you have ever thought

Sardou's fiction overblown, try history.

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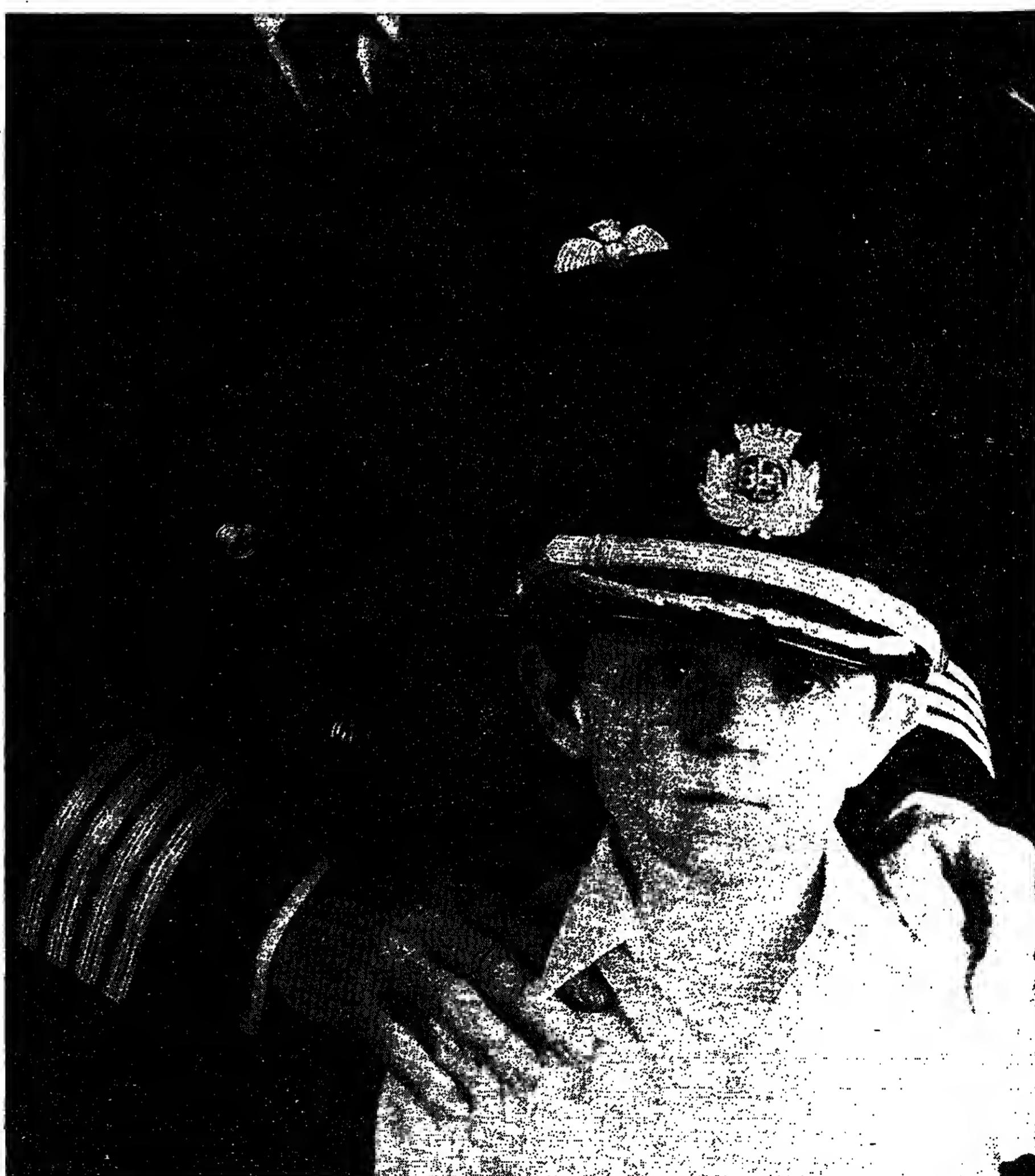
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Your Captain wishes you
a pleasant flight.

Gulf Oil Pact to Be OPEC Model

Accord's Backing Seen by Yamani

and operations of the companies. The interest will be raised by stages to 51 percent over 11 years, with the producing countries paying agreed sums in compensation.

Sheikh Yamani has predicted that all the gulf states will sign it this month or next.

Yamani Optimistic

There have been persistent reports, however, that both Kuwait and Iraq have expressed reservations: Kuwait because of internal political considerations and Iraq because of its recent nationalization of Iraq Petroleum Co.

Sheikh Yamani said, "I am optimistic about the outcome of the meeting. Saudi Arabia and two other countries, Qatar and Abu Dhabi, have agreed to my initial draft."

In addition to the five gulf countries, OPEC comprises Libya, Algeria, Iraq, Venezuela, Nigeria and Indonesia, which together account for 80 percent of the world's oil production.

The agreement worked out by Sheikh Yamani during talks in New York with representatives of Saudi oil companies gives the Arabian Gulf countries an initial 25 percent share in the capital

and operations of the companies.

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Sheikh Yamani said, "I am optimistic about the outcome of the meeting. Saudi Arabia and two other countries, Qatar and Abu Dhabi, have agreed to my initial draft."

He added he did not expect the

agreement to be signed tonight,

although he was hopeful of a

"gentlemen's agreement."

Finance ministers of the can-

didate countries will attend the

Luxembourg session.

Final details of the commission document were not given, but in-

formed sources said that it in-

cluded a series of proposals in

the budgetary, monetary, trade

and agricultural sectors.

Among the measures envisaged

in the trade sector is a 15 percent

tariff cut on industrial imports

by the community for an initial

period of six months. At the

same time, preferential tariff

quotas on imported items may be

increased by 20 percent for all

products except textiles.

Corning Sees Higher Profit

Corning Glass Works expects to report profit for the year ending Jan. 3 "significantly higher" than fiscal 1972's operating net of \$1.27 a share

thanks to higher international earnings. Amory

Houghton Jr., chairman, says fourth-quarter sales

are expected to increase at least 15 percent from the

year-ago period. Capital expenditures this year

will exceed \$45 million, 30 percent higher than

last year, and a further increase is expected next

year. Corning may share in the profit of the new

Polaroid SX70 camera, as it helped develop the

four-element lens system for the new camera.

However further details were not available.

Bowater Predicts Sharp Profit Rise

Bowater Corp. forecasts its profit before tax in 1972 will be \$15.2 million, up from \$9.5 million in 1971. The forecast, made in its formal take-

over offer for Rail International Ltd., puts net

profit at \$4.7 million, up from \$3.0 million in 1971.

Bowater maintains that Rail's controlling interest

in companies with stock exchange quotations will

facilitate further acquisitions overseas.

The merger will create a multinational organization

with combined annual sales of around \$600 mil-

lion, enabling it to raise finance for expansion

on an international scale on terms which might

not otherwise be possible, Bowater says.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Thyssen Results 'Unsatisfactory'

August Thyssen-Hütte results for the year ended Sept. 30 "are as unsatisfactory as in the preceding year," the West German steel firm says in a preliminary report. In fiscal 1971, Thyssen's consolidated profit fell to \$2.6 million deutsche marks from \$19.1 million DM, forcing the company to cut its dividend to 3.50 DM from 7 DM. Details of the latest year are not yet available, but the company says it suffered losses in the first half because of increased costs and international monetary unrest. Pressure from imports on the second half. Worldwide Thyssen group sales are estimated to have declined 6 percent to about 9.8 billion DM (about \$3 billion) from the preceding year. Improvement in its earnings in the current fiscal year can be achieved only if yields from sales are brought into better relation with costs, the company says.

U.K. Firm Seeks Listing in Milan

C.T. Bowring & Co. Ltd. of London has applied for quotation of its ordinary shares on the Milan bourse. If successful, it would make it the first foreign company to be listed there. The company is an insurance broking and shipping concern. Bourse sources see the move as a test case for the introduction of foreign shares in Italy, and probably follows some high-level encouragement from inside Italy to go ahead.

Pepsico Seeks Control of Rheingold

Pepsico is offering to acquire 1.6 million common shares, or 51 percent, of Eihelberg Corp. at \$22 a share—equal to about \$56.2 million—and a premium over the recent Wall Street price. Pepsico indicates that if it acquires control of Rheingold, it would divest itself of the latter's beer business and keep only those operations involved in the

bottling and distribution of Pepsico products, notably Pepsi-Cola, which according to Eihelberg's 1971 annual report, contributed to 78 percent of its pre-tax earnings and 31 percent of its sales. Pepsico, involved in the snack-food business as well as soft drinks, and which provides transportation and leasing services, says its tender offer would expire Nov. 9 unless extended. It also reserves the right to accept either more or less than 1.6 million Rheingold shares sought.

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EEC Drafts

Plan to Fight
Rising PricesIndustrial Tariff
May Be Reduced 15%

BRUSSELS, Oct. 25 (Reuters).—The Common Market commission today put the final touches to a far-reaching anti-inflation program for the whole of the EEC.

The commission's plan will serve as the basis for discussion when EEC finance ministers meet next Monday in Luxembourg to work out concrete measures in accordance with instructions given by last week's summit meeting in Paris.

Finance ministers of the candidate countries will attend the Luxembourg session.

Final details of the commission document were not given, but informed sources said that it included a series of proposals in the budgetary, monetary, trade and agricultural sectors.

Among the measures envisaged

in the trade sector is a 15 percent

tariff cut on industrial imports

by the community for an initial

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Third Quarter 1971
Revenue (millions). 208.5 175.3
Profits (millions)... 7.34 2.72
Per Share 0.83 0.32
Nine Months
Revenue (millions). 612.0 533.7
Profits (millions)... 23.97 9.19
Per Share 2.87 1.50

Third Quarter 1972
Revenue (millions). 265.4 248.7
Profits (millions)... 23.19 21.06
Per Share 0.82 0.47
Nine Months
Revenue (millions). 746.5 687.7
Profits (millions)... 61.21 54.91
Per Share 1.36 1.23

Third Quarter 1971
Revenue (millions). 745.3 579.7
Profits (millions)... 20.39 5.63
Per Share 0.45 0.15
Nine Months
Revenue (millions).

Requiem for a Second Baseman

Inconquerable Jackie Robinson

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (UPI)—In the somber sunset, the Brooklyn Dodgers are tied with the Phillies in the bottom of the 12th inning. It is 6 p.m. on an October Sunday but there is no Philadelphia's Shibe Park is only due to an oncoming evening. The Dodgers, once selected in August, have frittered away of 18 1/2 games, and there is bitterness and disappointment in this last day of the 1965 baseball season.

Two days ago, the New York Giants were with Brooklyn in the pennant race. Two days ago, the numbers went up on the board: New York, 3; Boston, 2. The pennant goes to the Giants unless the Dodgers catch it back.

Two out and the bases full of Phillips, Watkinson smashes a low, malevolent drive center field. The ball is a blur passing base, difficult to follow in the half-light, able to catch. Jackie Robinson catches it, goes himself headlong at right angles to the ball, for an instant his body is in midair, then somehow the outstretched glove intercepts the ball inches off his hand. He falls heavily, the crash drives him into his side, he collapses. But the game is out, the score is still tied.

It is the 14th inning. It is too dark to see, but the rules forbid turning on or off a game before 10 o'clock. Pee Wee pops up. So does Duke Snider. Snider throws a ball and a strike to Robinson, hits the next pitch upstairs in left field, runs that sets up baseball's most memorable.

A Legacy

was the day that popped into mind when me yesterday that Jackie Roosevelt Robinson died at 53. Of all the pictures he on memory, the one that will always stick first shows him stretched at full in the insubstantial twilight, the unconquering the impossible.

word for Jackie Robinson is "unconquerable." Roger Kahn up: "In two seasons, 1952 and 1953, will stole more bases than Robinson did in a 10-year career. Ted Williams' lifetime average, .344, is two points higher than Robinson's best for any season. Robinson was a better ball player than any others."

ould not be defeated. Not by the other and not by life. Her picture comes back. Robinson has a lead off first base and he crouches, the pitcher's feet fairly wide apart, knees and held well out from his sides to balance, teetering on the balls of his World he be running? His average was in bases a year and Bugs Baer wrote in McGraw demanded more than that baseball writers."

Unique Base Runner

he was the only base runner of his time did bring a game to a stop just by getting a base. When he walked to first, all action ceased. For Robinson, television set the split screen so the viewer at home as the fan in the park could watch a runner on first and the pitcher stand-solitude, wishing he didn't have to throw.



Associated Press
Jackie Robinson and wife Rachel
After Robinson was voted into
Hall of Fame in 1962.

Jackie Robinson established the black man's right to play second base. He fought for the black man's right to a place in the white community, and he never lost sight of that goal. After he left baseball, almost everything he did was directed toward that goal. He was involved in foundation of the Freedmen National banks. He tried to get an insurance company started with black capital and when he died he was head of a construction company building housing for blacks. Years ago a friend, talking of the needs of blacks, said, "Good schooling comes first."

"No," Jackie said, "housing is the first thing. Unless he's got a home he wants to come back to, it doesn't matter what kind of school he goes to."

Modest Demands

There was anger in him, and when he was a young man, he tended to raise his falsetto voice. "But my demands were modest enough," he said, and he spoke the truth. The very last demand he made publicly was delivered in the middle of terms during the World Series just concluded. There was a ceremony in Cincinnati saluting him for his work in drug addiction and in his response he mentioned a wish that he could look down to third base and see a black manager on the coaching line.

Seeing him in Cincinnati recalled the Dylan Thomas line that Roger Kahn borrowed for a title: "I see the Boys of Summer in their ruin." At 53, Jackie was sick of body, white of hair. He had survived one heart attack, he had diabetes and high blood pressure and he was going blind as a result of retinal bleeding in spite of efforts to cauterize the ruptured blood vessels with laser beams. With him were his wife Rachel, their son David and daughter Sharon. Everybody was remembering Jack Jr., an addict who beat the heroin habit and died at 24 in an auto accident.

"I've lost, the sight in one eye," Jackie had told Kahn a day or so earlier, "but they think they can save the other. I've got nothing to complain about."

Unconquerable is the word.

Unbeaten
Celtics Win
8th in RowLate Rally Fails
By NBA Braves

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (UPI)—Jo White scored 28 points and Don Nelson hit two free throws and a basket late in the game to lead the undefeated Boston Celtics to a 105-97 victory over the Buffalo Braves last night at Buffalo, N.Y.

The Celtics held a 51-37 half-time advantage but Buffalo tied the contest at 93-93 on a jump shot by Elmore Smith in the fourth period and went ahead when Smith scored on a tip-in with 3:43 left to play. Smith, the Braves' 7-foot center, picked up his sixth foul with 3:11 remaining and Nelson sank both free throws.

Nelson hit a 20-foot shot to put Boston ahead for good, 97-95, with 3:49 left. The Celtics boosted their won-lost record to 8-0.

Knicks 123, Cavaliers 90

Bill Bradley had a hot first period and rookie Henry Bibby led a fourth-quarter surge as New York clobbered winless Cleveland, 123-90, at Madison Square Garden. Bradley scored 14 of his total 20 points in the opening period as New York took a 27-25 lead. The red-hot Bibby came off the bench late in the second half and scored 17 points, including 15 in the last quarter, as Cleveland lost its seventh straight game.

Bulls 107, Sons 106

A 16-foot jump shot by Chet Walker with 56 seconds remaining clinched an 11-point Chicago comeback and gave the Bulls a 107-106 road victory over Phoenix. Charlie Scott got his season high for Phoenix with 42 points.

Lakers 114, Trail Blazers 116

Outside shooting by Jerry West and Gail Goodrich led Los Angeles to a 114-94 victory over Kansas City-Omaha at Kansas City, Mo. West hit 29 points and Goodrich added 19 for the Lakers, who shot 52.8 percent from the floor. Wilt Chamberlain, who hauled in 19 rebounds, went six for six from the floor and three for three from the foul line.

Hawks 116, Trail Blazers 116

Mike Maravich and George Trapp sparked a second-quarter Atlanta surge that led the Hawks to a 118-110 road victory over Portland. Atlanta took a 26-23 lead into the second period, and after the two teams exchanged baskets, the Hawks outscored Portland, 14-0. Trapp, who finished the game with 20 points, scored 11 in the period, while Maravich, also with 20 in the game, added 10 in the quarter.

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Art Buchwald

Nixon at the Wall

WASHINGTON. Dr. Kis N Guh, President Thieu's special representative, has arrived here with his top advisers, to try to persuade President Nixon to form a coalition government in the United States.

So far, the talks have not been going well, and President Nixon has remained adamant in his stand not to accept a negotiated settlement of the November elections.

"I intend to remain President for the next four years," President Nixon angrily told Dr. Kis N Guh, "no matter how much pressure the South Vietnamese government puts on me."

Dr. Kis N Guh told President Nixon, "This is completely unsatisfactory to the Democratic party. They insist that peace can only come to the United States if you are removed from office. We, of course, will support you, but we have to reach some compromise that will be satisfactory to all parties."

"No compromise," President Nixon said. "I will not make one concession to the Democrats. They are trying to destroy my government, and I will not stand for it."

"Before you make up your mind, let me spell out the terms of a peaceful settlement to see if something can be worked out," Dr. Kis N Guh said. "President Thieu considers them very reasonable, and urges you to accept them."

** *

President Nixon sat stony-faced.

"First," said Dr. Kis N Guh, "you would remain President of the United States until the country holds free and open elections under international supervision."

"That's ridiculous," said President Nixon.

Dr. Kis N Guh continued, "Secondly, Sen. George McGovern would be named Vice-President in the coalition government."

"What about Spiro Agnew?" President Nixon demanded.

"He would become the U.S. ambassador to Uganda," Dr. Kis N Guh replied, "Ramsey Clark



Buchwald

would be attorney general and Dr. Spock would be secretary of health, education and welfare."

"What about my people?" President Nixon asked.

"Your people would have cabinet positions, too. James Hoffa would be secretary of transportation, and Maurice Stans would be secretary of the Treasury. The rest of the cabinet posts would go to Ralph Nader's people whom we consider at this moment neutral."

"What else have you thought up for me?" President Nixon asked testily.

"After the cease-fire, all territory pacified by the Republicans will remain Republican and all territory in Democratic hands will stay Democratic."

"Now this is the part we think you'll like. The Democrats have agreed to give amnesty to all Republicans involved in the Watergate bugging scandal on the condition that every tape and captured enemy document be returned to Democratic headquarters."

"We're winning the war," President Nixon said. "I see no reason why we should bargain with outlaws."

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"I cannot stress," Dr. Kis N Guh said, "how strongly President Thieu feels this is a just and honorable settlement. His election depends on achieving peace in the United States. He has asked me to tell you that, if you do not accept the conditions as outlined, he will not accept any more military and civilian aid for his country."

"Why that's blackmail," President Nixon said.

"President Thieu has also told me to advise you that unless you agree to a coalition government he will not allow you to bomb North Vietnam."

"He's taking all my options away!" President Nixon cried.

"It's up to you," Dr. Kis N Guh said. "President Thieu is losing his patience and the people of South Vietnam are sick and tired of all the fighting going on in the United States. What is your answer?"

"Tell President Thieu," President Nixon said, "that no matter how much I need to support him, if he tries to force this settlement on me, I will go it alone."

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